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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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TORONTO

A Critical Period Unfolds at the Station as Evacuee Nisei Arrive

BY TOM SHOYAMA

Centuries ago the site upon which the city of Toronto now stands was known in history. It was the "place of meeting," on the shores of Lake Ontario, the rendezvous where Indian tribes and parties gathered for peace and war. Now, in 1943, it is the established meeting place and nerve centre for a group of new Canadians, the citizens of the new Niseiville that from Toronto reaches east to Montreal, south to Niagara, west to Chatham, and north — perhaps to Kapuskasing. In all the suburbs we touched, the talk drifted sooner or later to the work wages and welfare of the Nisei dwelling in this city, caustically described as the "biggest, little village in Canada."

"Whatever the truth of that description, certainly it was the "place of meeting" when our party numbering almost fifty (mostly girls) wound up the stairs with a bewildering array of bags, boxes and bundles, through the long corridors of the famous Union Station, and into the warm greetings and embraces of friends and relatives. We stood with our back to one of the pillars surveying the welcoming, and couldn't help recalling how many times we'd stood at the station in Vancouver watching the opposite process. A noisy, confused scene played against a backdrop of crowds of people rushing to and from their work, on and off the coming and going trains. But strong was the suggestion that here was unfolding a new and even more critical chapter in our history. Following it through as the individual story of a single person rather than as the mass movement of a large group, will be difficult but wholly absorbing. We gathered that welcomings such as these are now a common thing in Union Station, for nearly every new resident of New Niseiville comes here first, and most folk come visiting at least from the suburbs.

TORONTO, THE DINGY

If one is not greatly impressed by the tall buildings of Bay and Yonge Streets, or the massive dinginess of the Royal York that hits you as soon as you step outside the station, one's first impression of Toronto is not very flattering. The fact that you are a relocatee, and must therefore head westward to 174 Spa

(See TORONTO P. 4)

Warn Public of Bombing Range In Magrath And Raymond Areas

LETHBRIDGE. — The minister of national defence for air last week warned the public through an advertisement in the Lethbridge Herald that two additional Practice Bombing Ranges have been established to serve No. 8 Bombing and Gunnery School at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Bombing Range No. 4 is described as situated approximately two miles north of the town of Magrath. Bombing Range No. 5 is situated three and one half miles north of the town of Raymond.

These ranges are liable to be in use for twenty-four hours daily, Sundays included, until further notice, stated the advertisement.

Any unauthorized person entering range areas is liable to prosecution under the Defence of Canada Regulations, warned the notice.

Slocan Visitor Slightly Injured as Bus Overturns

NELSON.—Miss Ruth Carruthers, Field Secretary for the Dominion Womens' Auxiliary of the Anglican Church sustained slight injuries as a result of a accident when the Greyhound bus overturned on the Slocan Valley road last Monday. Miss Carruthers had been proceeding to Nelson from Slocan where she had gone to see the work of the missionaries among the Japanese evacuees. The accident resulted from a front tire blow-out.

Also a passenger was Rev. Y. Ono enroute from Tashme to New Denver.

Four were reported to be in the hospital but none were seriously injured. Many of the passengers were examined by X-Ray to make sure that they were not seriously injured.

The bus, making the Nelson-Nakusp run had travelled about a mile along the Valley road after leaving the Southern Transprovincial at South Slocan in the morning when the accident occurred.

"LOOK A CHINESE" "SO WHAT," SHE SAID, "AIN'T YOU A GERMAN"

"Pete and I went downtown the other night to see a movie. While standing in line, I became aware of a little girl and boy, obviously brother and sister, who couldn't have been over six and five years old.

"The little boy, seeing me, whispered to his sister, 'Look a Chinese.' His sister didn't even bother to turn around. Miffed, he repeated, this time a little louder, 'Hey, look, a Chinese.' The girl turned around looked up for a moment and didn't say a word. The little boy kept nudging her, 'Loo-ook, a Chinese.'

"Finally the girl stamped her foot in exasperation, 'So what,' she said, 'Ain't you a German?'"

—From a letter in the Heart Mountain Sentinel

THE MOST TANGIBLE AND CONCRETE SIGN OF OUR CITIZENSHIP

VANCOUVER.—In a "letter to the editor" of the Vancouver Daily Province last week, S. Shimobu, secretary of the Japanese Property Owners' Association in Kaslo, B.C., stated that "it is safe to say that Mr. Ken Kitamura is absolutely incorrect when he states that many Japanese whose property is now being sold feel they are being treated properly."

"If there were any who wished voluntarily to relinquish their holdings and thus relieve their minds, it would have been simple for them to notify the Custodian of Japanese Property to that effect, the writer pointed out.

Surely it is clear that rights of property basic to our existing society in Canada are thus being assailed; and who is there to say that if it can be done with respect to one racial group, it cannot also be done with respect to any other group, the letter said.

"As human beings we are asking the court to preserve the sanctity of our homes, built up through years of unstinting toil; as citizens we seek to maintain a basic democratic right; and as Canadians we seek to preserve the most tangible and concrete evidence of our interest in this country.

Say Minister Mitchell To Inspect Centres Shortly

NELSON. — Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, will make air inspection tour of interior housing centres in the Kootenay and Slocan area very shortly, W. K. Esling, M.P. for Kootenay West, told the Nelson Daily News last week.

Mr. Esling stated that just before he left Ottawa, Mr. Mitchell told him that as soon as he could dispose of urgent matters in his Department, it was his intention to make a tour of the towns just to see what the conditions were. He also stated that he intended to learn at first hand the nature of recent complaints against the Doukhabors.

While the Minister could make no special statement concerning the future disposition of the Japanese, the certainty is that they will never return to the Pacific coast, the report stated. That has been made clear by the emphatic views expressed by members on several occasions.

Apparently, said Mr. Esling in the report, the Government's policy is to distribute the 23,000 Japanese in one or two families in every community in Canada, by which means it is sought to prevent any strong centralization of the Japanese.

Deep Bay Logging For Sale

VANCOUVER.—One of the largest Japanese business holdings on the coast, the Deep Bay Logging Company Ltd. at Fanny Bay, B.C. was put up for sale last week by P. S. Ross and Sons, agents acting on behalf of the Custodian.

The holdings include a fully equiped railroad logging operation and timber lands said to contain 17 million feet of fir, hemlock and cedar.

Iron Springs Notes

IRON SPRINGS.—Setsuo Miyashita is confined to the Lethbridge St. Michael Hospital with appendecitis.

Tom Doi suffering from sunstroke during the hot spell is now cofined in the Lethbridge Galt Hospital.

The condition of Sam Sakamoto in the St. Michael Hospital is reported critical.

The monthly meeting of the Iron Springs Young People Association takes place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Aoki on August 8.

PICTURE BUTTE

Heavy Irrigation On Sugar Beets

Crop Will Be Worth $10 and $11 Per Ton

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—Heavy irrigation is being done throughout Southern Alberta sugar beet fields as dry weather continues. Some crops have already deteriorated through lack of moisture, reports the Picture Butte Progress, and asks, "How can they (farmers) expect to get a good tonnage of sugar beets under these conditions (lack of irrigation).

"This beet crop will be worth between $10 and $11 per ton. From an economic viewpoint it seems impossible that anyone would neglect a crop as we see it done at the present time, when it is so valuable."

Till two weeks ago the sugar beet crop had been considered average but through lack of irrigation, reports indicate that the crop is not up to average of previous years. "All sugar beets should have been irrigated twice in July and should have received two more irrigations in August if such drought continues, stated the Progress, pointing out that the crop required eight inches of water in July and five inches in August.

The above conditions apply to 50 per cent of the growers and this crop can be improved and brought back to standard if irrigation of fields is watched carefully and completed, advised the paper.

Interior Housing Centre Photographs Available

KASLO. — An extensive series of photographs taken in Tashme, Greenwood, Slocan, New Denver and Sandon last winter by a government photographer from the National Film Board have been filed with The New Canadian.

These photos are available to the public at a charge of 5c for 4 x 5's and 20c for 4 x 10's. They may be ordered through The New Canadian if a description of the picture is sent in to the National Film Board at Ottawa.

Copies of the photographs have been made available in some of the towns, and those wishing to secure them are advised to inspect these to determine the serial number themselves wherever possible.

Interview Camp Men for Logging

VANCOUVER. — Representatives from logging camps in British Columbia north country are now interviewing former Japanese loggers located in road camps between Jasper and Blue River with a view of hiring them, G. C. Collins, of the B.C. Security Commission stated to the Vancouver Province.

"Following a meeting of logging operators in Prince George last week, arrangements were made to hire whatever Japanese that were needed with the stipulation that representatives of the logging firms visit the camps and personally select the men they wished to hire.

Once the men have been chosen, [illegible] must be granted by the Security Commission before [illegible] "No applications have yet been received [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for Japan [illegible]

Repatriation Ship Leaves When Sailing List Approved

AMACHE, Colorado. — The S. S. Gripsholm, with repatriates and expatriates as passengers, will leave New York Harbor as soon as the Japanese government approves of the sailing list, according to a wire received from War Relocation Authority director, Dillon S. Myer, reported the Granada Pioneer, relocation centre newspaper last week.

It is reported that some 1,500 Japanese will be repatriated on this exchange. The number of Japanese [illegible] Canada affected is said to be [illegible] [illegible] 20 or 30, the remainder [illegible] all from the United States.

Show at Picture Butte

PICTURE BUTTE.—A [illegible] [illegible] Hall Wednesday, Aug [illegible] Picture Butte.

[illegible] [illegible] sponsored by the N. K. [illegible] took place on August 1. Star [illegible] featured items were [illegible] field, softball and baseball.

Many Members of the House of Commons of non-Canadian Birth Shown By List

Commenting editorially on the objection of Jean Francois Pouliot, M.P. for Temiscouta, to people of non Canadian birth holding posts of responsibility in the councils of the Dominion, the Nelson Daily News points out the interesting fact that if this were brought into force, the House of Commons would lose its speaker, four Cabinet Ministers, the leaders of the C.C.F. and Social Credit parties, and at least 26 private members.

The listed non-Canadian members included in the majority, members born in the United States and the United Kingdom. The [illegible] [illegible] also from Russia, Sweden, Ukraine and other countries.

[illegible] of good Canadians [illegible] devoted to the welfare of the country, states the paper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] greatness of Canada. No matter what his origin [illegible] Canada, if he [illegible] worthy [illegible] full privileges as a Canadian citizen, even to that of governing the country.

U.S. Nisei Sergeant Air Gunner Presented to King and Queen

A U.S. FIGHTER STATION, Somewhere in England.—Nisei America's No. 1 hero in the European theatre of operations — Staff Sergeant Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Nebraska — was among American air fighters presented to the King and Queen of Great Britain when the royal couple recently visited the Eighth Force bomber station here, the Pacific Citizen reports.

Staff Sergeant Kuroki, who has been awarded an air medal with an oak leaf cluster, greeted the English sovereigns with fellow members of the crew of the Liberty Lass, a Liberator bomber, the Stars and Stripes, [illegible] newspaper of the U.S. armed forces in the European theatre, reported.

The Nisei airman, now a veteran member of the Liberator crew which has seen extensive service in Africa and the Middle East is the tail gunner on the Liberty Lass. He is one of four Nebraska-born brothers of Japanese ancestry serving with the United States Army.

On learning that Staff Sergeant Kuroki had been awarded an oak leaf cluster to his air medal, the advertising director of an Omaha, Neb. store wrote Kuroki's parents in Hershey, requesting a picture of their hero son for display in one of the store's prominent windows.

"We are devoting one of our prominent windows to the display of pictures of our Nebraska heroes," wrote Jerry Feldman, the advertising director of J. L. Brandeis & Sons. "We feel that the exhibition of these pictures is an inspiration to all of us."

[illegible] earliest [illegible] a picture of Sergeant [illegible] make an [illegible] which [illegible]

Staff Sergeant Kuroki's parents operate a farm at Hershey, and are [illegible] work on the production front to support their son's fighting on the front lines of aerial combat.

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

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"Six-Week Japs"

Our American friends, with their flair for frank terminology, have adopted a descriptive name for certain Nisei evacuees. They are called "six-week Japs."

"Six-week Japs", obviously are those evacuees who move from relocation centres to jobs and positions on the "outside", but who, for various reasons, leave them almost immediately for other employment. The effect has been, of course, to leave in their trail a list of disgruntled employers, whose opinion of the Nesei in general is poor, and who, unfortunately, are not likely to keep that opinion to themselves.

Relocation officers and the Nesei press have been scalding in their condemnation of this sort of thing. In some cases it has closed avenues which if carefully cultivated might have led to excellent opportunities. In others it has endangered wide prospects for relocation throughout an entire district.

The condemnation applies with equal if not greater force to the Canadian scene, where indentically the same problems in race relations are being faced by the Nisei from British Columbia.

It is freely admitted that some of the jobs and positions offered to relocees may not be of the best; if they were labor which is already in the east would be available for them. And there may be exceptional circumstances where obligations to employers cannot be wholly fulfilled. But as a general rule the importance of cultivating and maintaining goodwill, even at the expence of personal comfort and gain, is so great that we cannot afford to have "six-week Jap." In fact with more limited employment centres and fewer industrial prospects, the Canadian Nisei cannot afford that luxury much less than their American cousins.

We need to remember, even with all our individual tastes, virtues, failing and desires, that no one of us is any longer simply an individual. On the contrary, everything we do, are judged as representative of our group. And in nothing are our obligations to our group as clear and as concrete as they are in the record of our relationships with new employers.

Our New Format

A month ago a reader in Toronto offered the suggestion that the English section be printed on pages one, two, seven and eight, and the Japanese section on pages three, four, five and six. Now, we have an apology to make, for contrary to the note to the letter, we find that we can print the sections in the page order suggested.

Beginning with this issue, the new format will be so that the English and the Japanese sections can be easily separated. The major proportion of the news item will be found on the front page and page eight, and the editorial page and the feature page on page two and six.

In following this suggestion, we trust that the English section will go promptly to the English-reading Nisei in the family, and the Japanese section to their parents. Perhaps in a small way, the new page order will aid in keeing harmony in the family the day the paper arrives.

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High and Low

By R. I.

At Broders

A letter from Alberta tells that the Broder Canning Company has built a house for their Japanese workers this year. A cook has been hired and board is provided at one dollar per day. Spring beds and mattresses are supplied.

Spring bed and mattresses... a long sigh escaped me as I read this and a wish came to me that I had been back in Alberta to receive the letter that came from Broders telling me to work this year. A long sigh escaped me, for last year I worked for Broders and at that time things were mighty different.

Learning that some form of a cannery job was available in Lethbridge, where in Lethbridge, for how long or for what wages, I did not know—packing blankets and work clothes I went into town quite confidentally one morning on the bus to be greeted at the stop by a friend who directed me to the Ukrainian Hall where we were to stay.

The hall had no beds and no stoves. How are we going to sleep and how are we going to cook? You're going to sleep on the floor and you're going to cook on the primus stove. We slept on the floor of the stage and we cooked, if you called it cooking, on the primus stove.

The Broder Cannery was still a new structure, shining and up-to-date in all its equipment. When we arrived, scores of girls were outside waiting for the day shift to come off.

The day shift came off ... mostly girls ... we were to do all the heavy work and the night shift punched their way in. Presently we were the only ones left and we trooped into the office. No work yet, said the timekeeper. We sat down to wait, for what, we did not know. Occasionally we peeked curiously into the swinging doors from where emitted clanging of cans rolling down the ways, cookers letting off steam, the splashing of water and the banging of doors.

Trucks rumbled through the gate of the cannery loaded with vegetables. Their identifications read Barnwell, Cranston, Magrath. The foreman in gumboots came out, wiping the sweat from his forehead, and called to the timekeeper for four men. The timekeeper called four men, gave them numbers and a card and they went in. I was the only one left. Soon, a short man in shirt and braces came strolling along. He was Mr. Broder. You want to work? he said. Sure, I replied. O.K., he said, I'll see what I can do for you and disappeared into the cannery. Five minutes later he came out. I've got just the job for you, he exclaimed enthusiastically, and patting my back he added, This will put a strong back on you.

This began my two weeks work-ing for the Broder Canning Company in Lethbridge, loading hundred pound sacks of beans on the freight car for four solid hours.

After the 12-hour shift, we tottered home in the morning sun to greet the day shift workers streaming back to work. We tottered into the hall, we jerked off our clothings and went to bed on the floor with a blanket on top.

Eating and sleeping were the major problems in the hall. [illegible] provision for home cooking [illegible] we [illegible] our cooking, which usually consisted of boiling can of peas with a slice of [illegible] topped off with bread and butter.

Sleeping in the daytime for the night shift was particularly [illegible]. It seemed that practically every Japanese in southern Alberta came into town during the two weeks to meet the boys at the cannery, and the hall became their meeting place where they talked and gossiped. The huge radio that one Nisei brought into the hall was turned on endlessly, and by hundreds the flies buzzed over our heads, our arms and our legs to endlessly torture us as we tried to sleep ... and the thermometer climbed to ninety and more.

But our troubles did not end there. For arguments arose in the Lethbridge City Council over the clause in their agreement with the Commission saying that no Japanese were to be allowed to reside or take employment in Lethbridge. Get out of town by tomorrow night, the Commission ordered us.

The cannery sent a wire to Edmonton and to Ottawa. Stick by us and we'll stick by you, the cannery told us. Then over station CJOC came the broadcast asking for fifty men to work in the cannery. What the hell, we all said, if we're going to get fired, let's quit now and go home! The night shift did not go to work. Mr. Broder came over and pointed out that the radio announcement was merely to protect himself. There won't be any fifty men, he stated emphatically. We went back to our jobs two hours later and somehow permission came for us to remain in town for another week.

Writing it down on paper today may make it sound so matter-of-fact, but at that time it was mighty important to us. But I with a sizeable amount earned at the cannery—but we had fun and three weeks in the city with its theatres, its skating rinks, its cafes and its pool rooms. It was a decided change from the farm.

Letters to the Editor

Halifax Has Seen Much of Wars

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

Halifax is very old, and despite the busy rush of war-time, has not quite lost its quaintness. The cemetery in the middle of the business section displays dates in the 1700's. The buildings are old and seem to breathe of the things they have seen—warships which fought in the War of the American Revolution and in the War of 1812 thousand of men leaving for the Boer War, again in 1914-18 for England.

War is an old story to Halifax and yet there is a tenseness here that we did not feel at the Pacific coast, or notice anywhere else in Canada. They take their blackout trials in deadly earnest. Their A. R.P. organization is said to be the most efficient in the Dominion. This is partly due to the living memory of the awful explosion in 1917 which cost the lives of about 1600 people and destroyed 3000 homes and business premises. Although I have been here such a short time, I have heard that story from three different sources.

The streets are so crowded with soldiers, sailors and airmen that a lone civilian is literally compelled to edge his way through them. I have never heard so many dialects of the English language — one hears Cockney, Yorkshire, Scottish, Lancashire, Irish etc. — all in the space of one block.

I am finding it all very interesting, the short clipped speech of the natives, the strange names for familiar objects, and even "Toonerville Trolley" type of street cars that have the wheels grouped in the centre of the car and go leaping along like a ship in a heavy sea.

I would like to say "hello" to my friends in Kaslo and accept my very best wishes for the continued success of The New Canadian.

Halifax, N.S.

Margaret (McDuffee) James

Keep on Printing

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I take my hat off to you and the staff of The New Canadian for giving us news of our friends from Tashme to Montreal and making every effort to link the people of the interior towns, the settlers in Alberta and Manitoba and the Nisei in Industrial Ontario.

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

May I take this opportunity to wish you continued success. Keep on printing . . . keep on serving.

K. NISHII

Picture Butte, Alta.

Felt Like Pioneers

I'm just putting in a few words saying that since we as a family have been here in Toronto for a year and a little over, we feel like pioneers when we see so many of the recent arrivals in this city. But we are getting to love Toronto more and more, and the people and friends we make at school are more than kind to us.

We also appreciate what The New Canadian has done for us, enabling us to keep in touch with all our friends and their doings who are scattered all over Canada.

To our friends we would like to have them know that we have moved to 152 Collier Street from our former Orde Street address.

Wishing The New Canadian every luck and success to continue on with the good work.

DOT MIZUTANI

Toronto, Ontario.

EXPRESS THANKS to FRIENDS

Mr. Takeshi Uchida, although not completely recovered, left the Nakusp Hospital to rejoin his family at Rosebery. He was injured last fall at No. 1 Camp, Princeton and since then has been treated at the Vancouver General, New Denver and Nakusp Hospitals. He expresses deep gratitude to the men of No. 1 Camp, to the nurses of the hospitals, and to his friends and acquaintances for their sympathy and kindness.

Here We Lie

By G. B. R.

Here we lie, a human derelict,
Mis-shapened, fain outcasted relic;
The anathema of the society here we lie,
The bane of the century, so we die.

Forlorn, friendship lost mired,
Grounded and herein embittered;
No hope, no ambition, these forever lost,

Desolated and outcasted the most.
Resting our tired souls diurnal,
We rest our fraught brains eternal,

Forever rotting, undetected internal;
Yet we lie, here we lie serene, in beds infernal.
Here we lie, forever rotting, rotting.

Languid limpid air blandly sipping,
Weakly we smile as if bidding;
Death to pass as it goes lightly rapping.

ニューカナデアン
在加日本人の爲の唯一不偏の週刊紙
購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗
編輯兼發行人 梅月高市
日本文編輯者 近藤[illegible]
社 伊藤[illegible]
同 前田[illegible]

社説

「日系人の六週間働き」

個人の行動も全體に影響する

米國の移動日系人が轉住所から出所して就職後すぐに轉職するところから「日本人の六週間働き」といふ言葉が出來てゐる。

この「日本人の六週間働き」といふ言葉は、轉住所にある日本人にして既に轉職限出所の權利を得るために外部の仕事口に就くのだが、色々な理由からして就職後すぐに轉職する者があることから起つた日系人に對する惡評であつて、轉住所の當局や米國の二世指導者は日系人の右の如き態度を極力非難してゐる。而して斯くの如き態度のため此武部門では、若し法律が許せば行動をどつて開拓して行つたら素晴らしい機會が開けるであらうと期待されてゐたところ、その道がふさがらうとしてゐる有樣であり、他の場合では大々的な再轉住地として望みをかけられてゐた所まで危險にさらされてゐるといはれる。

此の同じやうな傾向の非難は、米國ほどではなくとも、ビーシー州から移住して行つた二世が人間關係の問題に直面してゐるところで見られる。

再定住のために提供された仕事口が最良のものでない場合があることは誰れでもが認めてゐることであるが、中には雇主が其の責任を充分に果し得ない事情があるといふ場合もあるであらう。しかしながら一般的に言へば、時には個人的な利害を度外視してゞも職場を維持し開拓することの重要さを知り、「日本人の六週間働き」などいふ惡評を招くが如き事なきやう充分に注意する必要がある。事實に於てカナダに於ては就職の中心地が多くは農業の發展の限度はアメリカに比して少いので、カナダの二世はアメリカの二世よりも一段と我慢し辛抱強くある事が肝要なのである。

吾々は、一部の個人的な好みや美徳や短所や希望があるにしたところで、誰れも異なる個人ではないといふ事を記憶する必要がある。それどころか、吾々の行く處所に於て吾々のなす所あらゆる事は、吾々日系人全體の代表として見られるのである。吾々の新しき雇主との關係に就いてはあくまで慎重な態度をとつて、「日本人の六週間働き」とか「三日坊主」などと云ふやうな惡評を招いて日本人全體の就職口の將來にまで惡影響を及ぼす如き事なきやう留意する必要がある。

將來を樂觀してゐる二世

カナダ第一の都會モントリオルで

「仕事口は多いが生活費は高い」

二世が移住してゐる東部の都市で聞く話は[illegible]である。總体として東部に居る青年達は、更に多くの青年達が東行して彼等と一しよになる事に對して大した關心を持つてゐない。彼等の職業に關する限りでは先づ結構にやつて居り、多くの場合彼等は、ビーシーのタウンに殘つて居る者が東部にやつて來ても新しい二世の世界に於て成功するには[illegible]しかしながら何でもあらうと考へてゐる。「若し本望みなら彼等はタウンでくすつて了つたらいゝのだ」と言つてゐる。

しかし之は娘たちや彼等の親の家族には當てはまらないことである。彼等はさびしがつて居る多くの場合ホームシックにかゝつてゐる。之は經濟的事由よりも遙に重要なものであつて、長い間溫かい家庭生活をしてきた彼等にとつては大きな影響を及ぼす事柄である。しかして此の新しい環境への適應は、在來の[illegible]、フェアビュー、パウエル街と云つたやうな日本人社會にのみ取囲まれてゐた者に比して、日頃から白人社會に交はつてゐた者にとつては割合に容易である。

○

カナダ最大の都市モントリオルは世界第二のフランス語都市でもある。フランス系カナダ人八十萬と其他の四十萬を合せて人口百二十萬の大都市であるが、こゝに移住してゐる日系人はまだ二百名足らずで、而も方々にちらばつてゐるので「日本人の集結」なぞいふ問題は起つてはゐない。又日系人が此の大都市に居住してゐる事に對しては人種的な何等の關心も寄せてはゐないし、更に多數の日系人が入つて來たとて何等不當な注意を惹くとも思へない。

就職の問題にしても到るところで男女を求めてゐるので困難はない。モントリオルに於ける勞働力の要求はカナダでも第一位を占める製造工業の部門に於てゞあるが、それは主として織物、鐵工業、製粉等である。しかし日系二世男女は今のところではレストランや大團體等のドメスチックワークが大部分を占めて居り彼等はもつと滿足すべき仕事に就かうとしてゐるのだが特技のない者にとつては夫れは熟くたやすい事ではない。只それでも特技の訓練を經てゐる者や夫れを得る機會に惠まれてゐる者——一生懸命に其の方面の勉強をしてゐる者もある——は將來は樂觀してよいと自信たつぷりに語つてゐた。事實また多くの青年たちが太平洋沿岸では曾て其の機會がなかつたやうな仕事に就いて居るのを見た。井上ハロルド君はノーザン電氣器具會社に、野瀬マイ君はファイナンシャル・ジャーナル紙に、關ケン君は家具工場に、小島吉美夫君は造船所に、江嶋[illegible]君は製粉工場に、角谷ジミー・星子マイク、大月治郎君はアール・シー・エー・ヴィクター會社に、東愛治君は出版會社に、鈴木ジョージ君はラヂオ商會に、楠田盛君は製造會社の事務所に、山下ジョージ君は公認會計士の下に——と云ふ風に色々の好い仕事に就いてゐるのである。

賃金標準は大体に於てオンタリオ州より低くはない。在來勞働力が豐富だつたのでケベック州が傳統的に社會立法に關して保守的だつた爲めからである。

住宅の問題、其の國際的なもので家族の人たちは當に見付かるが、而して最も低い月四十弗の家賃で獨身者がボ[illegible]にとまるとしても大体同じ位かゝると云はれてゐる。それにも拘らずモントリオール其他の東部諸都市には北へ比べて多くの日本人家庭があるので、寂しがつてゐる青年男女にとつては大きな助けになつてゐる。

生活費に關しては食料に要する費用では他の大都市に比べて高い方ならうが四五十セントの小賣代がかゝるので一ケ月分まとめると可なりの金額になるであらう。電車賃は四枚で二十五仙である。

モントリオルは東部カナダのセンターであるだけに文化機關は大いに發達してゐて敎會、圖書館、學校、音樂演劇機關から運動娯樂まで何から何まで揃つてゐる。併し、パウエル街から此の大都市に行つた人達にとつて其處の高い二三階建や交通機關を利用する事に對しては佛語を話す商店人が色々と[illegible]てくれてゐる。

モントリオルで日本人の移動[illegible]開始する事とされてゐる唯一の都市なので[illegible]

[illegible]居る者の職に於て[illegible]ある者は、或二世は[illegible]學校に行つて[illegible]親切な[illegible]によつて病院[illegible]けられた[illegible]院に彼を見舞ふと共に[illegible]つた。又或若い人で[illegible]不足なく生活してゐた者は[illegible]移動は僕の生活上での[illegible]つた最も好い事である。僕は今では實際何でも自分でしなければならぬ事になつたのだと言つてゐる。此の情熱を以て何ものをもかへがたいものであるのだ。（一本街人）

鈴へビの話

グリンウッド　吉田耕一

昨年、五月の頃晩香坡に居た日本人の間に「グリンウッドは鈴蛇が棲息してゐて時には家屋内にまで出沒する、現にスラヴストンから行つた一少年は鈴蛇にかまれて遂に絶命した」といふデマが飛んでグリンウッドへの移動希望者に少からざる不安と恐怖を抱かしむるに至つたことがある。

當時私はグリンウッドの建築架設の仕事口を得て急遽移動することとなり五月廿三日にグリンウッドに到着し、眞先に前記の鈴蛇の問題を調べて見たところ何れも事實無根なる事が判つたので早速其の旨を晩香坡に打電したが、其の時電報局員は私の電文を見て「こんな事を書いたら鈴蛇が[illegible]と言つて笑はれます。此所は高い地帶で鈴蛇の棲息には適しない、私は當地に三十餘年も住んでゐるが此の界隈に鈴蛇が居ると聞いた事はない、然し此所から南北各九哩以上の地方には澤山居る事は知つてゐる」と話してくれた。ところが過去一年以上こゝに住んでゐて未だ[illegible]地方に於て鈴蛇を見たと云ふ噂を聞き得なかつたところ、先日當地の南方約八哩にわたるミッドウェーで鐵道線路を修繕して居る[illegible]氏の小麥畑で身長三呎、[illegible]六時の鈴の數十一箇を有する鈴蛇を發見し、長い棒で撲殺したのを現場に居合せた州警官がアルコール瓶詰にして持歸り目下[illegible]工場の店頭に置いて一般の縦覧に供してゐる。

鈴蛇は毒蛇特有の[illegible]形[illegible]が二枚[illegible]から下方[illegible]であるのが外部から見られる。[illegible]りの太い割合に身長が短く、胴[illegible]

の處から急に[illegible]であらう。[illegible]新聞から五[illegible]離れた處[illegible]に[illegible]ている。[illegible]

鈴蛇の色は[illegible]いてゐて[illegible]が三色の[illegible]るので[illegible]

スクリーンを見て

カナダ　ヨシケー

夢多き頃の想ひも忘れ得ぬ子の顔を
[illegible]見るスクリーンの上に
[illegible]て想ひつきたる懐ひと
[illegible]スクリーンを見る
見る[illegible]
[illegible]スクリーンの上
[illegible]
[illegible]

アルバータ　竹　愛生

[illegible]

社告

▼オンタリオの愛讀者中購讀料が前金切れとなつて居る方があります。本社代表者、三宅、杉万兩氏へ何卒お早く拂込み下さい。

▼本紙の經費の大部分は愛讀者諸氏の購讀料で賄つて居ります。新聞を引續いてお讀み下さる方は前金切れにならないやうに御注意下さい。現金の場合は必ずレジスター、又はマネーオーダーにて書留便で送つて下さい。

▼本紙廣告料　一行二十仙

ニユー　カナデアン

オタワ政府のミッチエル勞働相が近くインテリアタウンを視察する模様

薪切りもドシドシ進み各地日本人の多數が就働中

（ネルソン發）オタワ議會が終了したのでネルソンを通つてロスランドに歸つて行つたクートネー・ウエスト區選出のホスリング代議士はネルソン・デーリー・ニュース紙記者に對して「自分がオタワを去る前にミッチエル勞働相は勞働省の緊急な用事が濟み次第クートネー地方を視察してヅカボーツに關する諸種問題を實地に調査すると共に日本人移動地をも視察する積りだと語つてゐた」として日本人問題に關しては次の如く述べた。

勞働相は日本人を將來何うするかといふ事に就ては特に對策は未だなかつたが彼等が太平洋沿岸に歸つて行かないといふ事だけは確かである。之に就ては代議士から數次にわたつて明瞭に強調されてゐる。政府の方針は二萬五千の日本人を少數づゝの家族に分けてカナダ各地に分散させ日本人が集結する事を阻止するにある。

◇

（カズロー發）五十萬弗を投じて十萬コードの薪をスローカンヴアレーやカズローの日本人にきらせると言ふので、オタワ政府から發表された薪切はニューデンヴアー、レモンクリーキ、カズロー等に於て進行中であると報告されてゐるが、之に就働する者は二百五十名で最大のキャンプはニウデンヴアー北方のスロットレーキで同所では（ホッグ）材が澤山あり六萬コードは出る見込で、レモンクリーキからも四萬コード出す豫定である。カズローのキャンプはサウスブルー山麓にあつて五、六十名が就働して居り五千コードを切出す筈である。薪切に必要な器道具は既に到着してゐるが更に送り込まれる筈だとコミッション當局は言つて居り、サミットキャンプなどには四臺のチエーンソーや十臺のトラックなども到着してゐる。而して切出した薪は既に晩市に送り出されてゐてスオールスクリーキプラットの空地に積まれてゐるが之で晩市では昨冬起つたやうな薪不足の難は大いに緩和さるべく新西院其他の都市にも送り届ける筈。

方面の道路キャンプ就働者中のロッヂ山働きに經驗のある者と會つて彼等を雇ふ交渉をしてゐる旨セキュリテイ・コミッションの首腦コリンス氏は發表してゐる。右は先だつてプリンスジヨージに於て同業者が會合した結果道路キャンプに居る日本人を雇ふ事になつたもので個人的に雇傭の取きめが出來たらコミッションからキャンプを出るパーミットを出す事になつて居り伐木業者等は大体三百五十名を欲しがつてゐるがセレクチブサーヴイス當局も日本人雇傭については援助を與へてゐる。

製材所等に

百餘名が出働中

（グリンウッド通信）當地在住の日本人中勞働能力ある者にして失業中のものは少數で多くは近在のソーミル、農園、鐵道等に就働して居りウイークエンドには家族のもとへ歸省すると云ふやうにしてゐるがコミッション關係以外の者も仕事別にして示すと大体次の如くなつてゐる。

△ミッドウエーのソーミル　四三
△同　農園　三
△近くの農園　五
△シーピー鐵道セクション　一八
△マツカーサー氏の鑛山　二
△市營ブラマー　一
△市內レストラントのコック　一
△市內商店員　四
△同（婦人）　六
△家庭働き、市內外（婦人）　三

附近ヴアーノン方面の農園へ出稼ぎに行つてゐる男子五名、女子三名があり、アルバータ州のアサバスカレーキのキヤナリーにも男子四名が働きに行つてゐる。

◇

（晩香坡發）ビーシー州北部地方の伐木業者代表はブルーリヴアー

プリンストン第四キャンプ便り

（プリンストン通信）七月三日夜キャンプ委員會を開催、菅谷委員長より「食糧問題に關し雇主側の不誠意のため種々困難なる問題を惹起し責任上辭職したい」と申出があつたが、委員一同より極力留任方を懇び、委員長も一同の意のあるところを諒解して續に留まることになつた。しかし從來は菅谷委員長が總ての事に責任を以て當つて居つたが之では委員長の負擔が重すぎると云ふので今度運動部、娯樂部の二部を設け部長には河口正、鴨石吉郎兩氏を擧げた。待望のソフトボールグラウンドも愈工事に着手したので之が道具を購入すべく寄附金を募集したところ意外の好成績を收め得たので運動部では深く感謝してゐる。

軍需勞働者が三萬人不足

婦人をさらに雇傭して補ふ方針

（オタワ發）カナダの軍需産業勞働者三萬人が不足してゐて、造船所其他造船關係の産業に於て特に甚だしい旨ナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスの首腦マクナマラ勞働次官は發表してゐる。戰時産業勞働者が三萬人も不足してゐると云ふ事は大きな數字に見ゆるであらうけれどもカナダ內では目下四百萬人もが就働してゐる事實と照し合せて見れば左程大きな數字でもないと勞働次官は述べ此の事態に對應するためには次の三つの方策をとつてゐると言つてゐる。

（一）婦人勞働者を更に軍需工場に雇傭する
（二）強制的勞働者の轉職命令を實施する
（三）主婦にして全日働けない者は半日働でも軍需産業に働くことをすゝめる。

交換船近く出帆か

（コロラド州アマチ發）米政府特命ある轉住所のマイヤー局長より當轉住所に來た電報によると第二回目の日米非戰鬪員交換船に當てられてゐるグリップスホルム號は八月二日出帆の豫定になつてゐたが日本政府で交換人名を承認し次第ニユーヨークを出帆する筈である。今回の交換船では千五百名が行ける筈だが大部分は米國からでカナダからも少數が便乗できる筈。

は一般職の答がいゝ事になつて米本年十一月十一日からは之が米年の管告でよい事に變更される筈。但し十月から四月までの寒い期間には立ちの要求する事を禁止されるであらう。

カソリック教會の僧正が

移動者財産擁護協會の運動を援助

『公正なる判決を得る爲上告せよ』

（スローカン通信）ヴアーノン市のカソリック教會アーチビショップであるアダムス氏は過日スローカン教會に於ける禮拜說教後の茶話會席上に於て日本人財産處分問題に關し「斯かる政府の方針が變更されず、愈實行さるる事になつたのは殘念である。日本人が之を法廷の裁斷に仰がんとするのは當然の事で公平なる判決を得るまでは假令一審に於て敗訴するが如き事あるとも其の場合上告する事はヨリ公平なる判決を得るものと確信する。英國の傳統的公正を信ずるが故に上告されるやう希望する。夫れに關しては更に相當の費用を要する事であらうが自分も之を援助する意志である。今の自分の意志を日本人に傳へ日本人諸君に同情を表するため訴訟費の一部に使用されたい」と一金十弗を財産擁護協會の運動費に寄附した。

老年恩給を引上げ

（オタワ發）六ケ月間に亘つたオタワ議會は七月廿四日夜を以て休會されたが老年恩給を一ケ月五弗増して廿五弗にする事や婦人兵隊の給料を約三分の一引上げて男子の八割とする事も發表された。

（オタワ發）現行のオタワ政府の規定では借家人を立ちのかせる

CCF進出

オンタリオ州議會に

八月四日行はれたオンタリオ州議會總選擧の結果は次の如くでシーシーエフは三十四の議席を獲得した。

△進步保守　三九
△シーシーエフ　三四
△自由　一四
△勞働　三

ファニーベーの伐木會社も競買

（晩香坡發）日本人所有のメンズ、オウタシアン一組社の工場を三個五千萬呎の立木がネルソン・サーモ會社附屬のヴアーシーサウドポッタクト會社に買ひとられた。晩香坡島デルバーニキャナルの入口に當る所ではは一日に五萬呎を製材する仕掛がある。が更に増設して近く再運轉する筈。

リルエット共同農園好調

（リルエット通信）リルエットに移動した日本人の間に安浦茂氏發案の共同農園經營が行はれる事になつたのはかねて報道された如くであるが、昨冬三十七名の同志は多少の不安はあつたけれども一二名の指導者の下に今まで貧で經驗した事もない大農業に從事して只管早や五ケ月はたち各自の出資的は少額ではあつたが「協力」の二字にお互が勵まし合つて大收穫を

であつた。前記同志中の一人ファニーベー伐木會社（河花月氏經營）の蔵道、伐木道具及千七百萬呎にのぼる山林もオストアンから競賣の落札者に出してゐたら八月廿一日が入札日となつてゐる。

北村氏の試詰反駁

元大政黨の北村氏、二瓶氏が日本人財産處分問題に關して晩香坡プロヴインス紙記者に語つた談話に對する日本人財産擁護會の反駁文は八月二日のデーリープロヴインス紙上に掲載されてゐる。

日前に除へ色々な準備に着手されて働いてゐる。昨年は二回三十ャート、五ヶ所に分れてゐるがトャーキャンタローヴは稀に見る好成績で特に第一キャンプのトャートは一條に六十呎至も十五の實を持ち七月三十日に最初の出荷をしました。自分らの受持一列の出荷をした。つ第四キャンプでは七月廿七日に地方最初の出荷をした。何れも良質で市分なく、此の他お村人等きの野菜類を色々と作つて一同懸命に努力してゐる。（第四通信）

英文頁を見る者と日本文頁を讀む者が一枚宛分つて讀める樣にする爲ニユーカナデアンは本號から頁の入れ替へを行つた。

出生

マニトバ州デユフロストの森本氏夫人は七月五日モリス病院にて男兒を分娩△モリスの川上喜重氏の夫人は七月十一日モリス病院にて男兒分娩

本紙援助を感謝

ローズベリーの木下壽一氏よりニユーカナデアン援助に寄附金がありました事を紙上で厚く感謝いたします。

ニユーカナデアン

時計修繕業

▲どんな時計でも保險附で責任に修繕致します。▲送る時には、番號を書くために（、）シーオーデーで返送致します

● I guarantee repair on every make of watch.
● Please send by registered mail to avoid confusion. Repaired watches will be sent C.O.D. to the post office.

田邊平五郎

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmaker & Jeweler
WINDTWIND, B.C.

時計修繕並に錺工業

▲時計材料一般豊富▲各方面よりの御注文による修繕も豊富な經驗に依り確實を以て御用命に應じます

スローカンシテー　重田房造

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無條件で降伏しなくても苦しい立場に立たねばならぬイタリー

聯合軍はシチリーの四分の三を占領し本土攻擊開始

(オタワ發)キング首相は月曜日議會のチャーチル演説に於て「シチリー島の完全なる軍事的占領は最早や時間の問題だけであると云ひ、イタリーの直面してゐる二者の一つを選ばなければならぬ恐ろしき事態は一若し戦争が無條件で聯合側に降伏すればドイツは其の鋒先をイタリーに向けてイタリー軍を叩きこはし工業機具其他持ち去れる限りのものを盗み去つてイタリーをメチャクチャにしドイツで保持し得られると思ふ部分を占領するであらうし、若し又無條件で降伏しなかつたら聯合軍はシチリー島からイタリー本土に對する容赦なき戦ひをドシ〳〵と進めて行くのでイタリーは南のはてから北のはてまでドイツ軍と聯合軍との一大戦場と化し去るであらう。イタリーが奇妙なる態度に出ようともドイツ軍はイタリー北部を占領して其所でドイツ防衛の戦闘を進めるであらう」と云ふ有樣であると述べた。

(北阿聯合軍本部發表)シチリー島の英軍は同島東海岸の要地カタニアに向つて進撃を開始、其の北方中央部ではカナダ軍が進撃し北方では米軍がサンステファンを占領して進撃して居り、エトナ山の防衛線に據つてゐるドイツ軍は今やトラップに陥らうとしてゐる。一方、聯合國側の空軍はイタリー本土のナポリのドックやカポヂチノ飛行場其他を爆撃し、英軍艦はイタリーの靴のカカトの部分を攻撃し海・空・地上三方面からのイタリー攻撃を續けてゐる。尚シチリー島の四分の三以上は聯合軍によつて占領されてゐるが、七月末までに捕へたイタリー軍捕虜は七萬五千人にのぼる。

◇

(マドリッド發)北部イタリーにかけるドイツ軍とイタリー軍との間に新なる戦闘が起つてゐると報告されてゐる。

(ロンドン發)イタリーの新首相バドグリオ元帥はイタリー國内からドイツ軍が全的に撤退してブレンネル峠の彼方まで去る事を要求してゐるがドイツ側では之を一蹴してゐると傳へられる。

(カイロ發)百七十五機からなる米空軍の一隊は往復二千四百哩を飛んでルーマニアの油田を爆撃し低空飛行で六千萬石の爆彈を投下して獨逸軍の油供給地に大損害を與へたが之に出動した飛行隊數は二千名に達した。

(英國某所發)カナダ兵多數が英本國に於ける各地のキャンプに入つたが開戦以來カナダ兵遠征部隊最大の一つであつた。尚カナダのラルストン國防相は去る日チャーチル英首相と會談したがカナダ兵を更に活動させる事に就いて相談したものと思はれる。

◇

(重慶發)將介石派の支那國民政府首席林森(八一)は永らく病氣であつたが八月一日死去、將介石が代理總統になつた。

(重慶發)將介石政府はフランスのヴイシー政府との外交關係を斷ち支那南—印度支那鐵道の支那側土内にある部分の管理權をとつた。

アルバータ州のビーツ畑

イリゲーションを充分にしないで日照り續きで豊作は期待できぬ

(ピクチュアビュート發)アルバータ州南部のシュガービート耕作地では天氣續きで乾いてゐるのでドンノーもイリゲーションをやつてゐるが、ピクチュアビュート・プログレス紙は「或所では既に濕氣不足のために收穫を台なしにして居る」と報じ「斯かるイリゲーション不足の狀態のもとで農家では何うしてシュガービート豊作を期待する事が出來るだらうか」とて、「此のビート收穫は一トン十弗から十一弗になるのであるが、こんなに値の好いものを現在のやうな狀態に放任してイリゲーションを充分にしないで置くと云ふ事は經濟的見地からしても放つておけない事だ」と書いてゐる。三週間前まではシュガービートの收穫は平年作だと考へられてゐたがイリゲーション不足のために昨年位とは出來ないだらうと見られるに至つてゐる。今年のやうな乾く年には有らゆるシュガービートは七月中に二回、八月中に三回のイリゲーションをしなければならぬのだが、斯うした方法はビート農家の半分が採用しなければならぬもので、若しイリゲーションを注意深く完全にすれば收穫を良好にすることが出來るのだとプログレス紙は注意してゐる。

アルバータ雜信

◎ピクチュアビュート—八月十一日(水曜)ケプキー・ホールに於て日本映畫を上映する豫定。

◎コールデール—當地の農クラブでは八月一日スポーツデーを擧行し盛會だつたが諸種の競技のほかソフトボールとベースボールの試合もあつた。

◎アイオンスプリングス—宮下爾太氏はレスブリッヂのセントマイケル病院に入院、土井トメ氏は日射病でレスブリッヂのガルト病院に入院、セントマイケル病院に入つてゐる佐久本サム君は輕態だと報じられてゐる。◎アイオンスプリングス佛教會の例會は八月八日宮本定義氏方で開かれる。

マニトバの

日本人合同教會定期集會日

マニトバ州日本人合同教會の定期集會日は次の如く決定して居り[illegible]に居る赤川牧師が出張してゐる。

△毎月第一と第三日曜日午後二時、レーグリーナ日本人合同教會

△毎月第二の日曜午後二時、アトナーナの小學校

△毎月第四の日曜午後二時、オークノラの小學校

ピクニック ホーイングも終り

(マニトバ州ニュートンサイディング通信)シュガービートのホーイングも濟んだので七月十八日當地方在住日本人一同はカーチス・ダクニック・グラウンドに於て骨休めのピクニックを開催して大いに樂しんだ。日付の老幼男女多數が參加して種々の運動競技も行つた。

休暇は研究と知識錬磨に

アメリカの日系二世軍人頗る好評

(米國ミシシッピー州キャンプセルビー發)日系戰鬪部隊内軍醫部隊長バックレー軍醫大尉は二世兵の優秀を稱讃し之れ位適材を集めた軍醫部隊は嘗て見た事がないとて以下の如く述べてゐる。——「私は此處で始めて二世と接觸する機會を得たのであるが彼等に依つて多大の滿足が與へられてゐる。彼等の中には驚くべき多數の醫學齒科又藥劑科の學修者がゐる。彼等はこゝでもその道に精通し彼等の或者にとつては休暇は研究と知識錬磨の餘剩時間でさへある。本部隊には六名の軍醫が居り内四名が日系人士官である。二名の齒科醫中一名は日系人である。之等の軍醫が應募兵に應急手當、患者移行、看護其他の基礎訓練を施す。基礎訓練が濟むと負傷兵のより詳しい手當法が授けられる。此の外體操、地理、擔架、行軍、野營等の訓練もある。基礎訓練で二世は平均より優秀であり行軍其の他訓練では特に好成績を擧げてゐる」

◇

(米國ミシシッピー州キャンプセルビー兵營發)當兵營にゐる日系戰鬪部隊の中には同姓同名の者が多いので郵便係は大まごつきである。例へば六十九名もの同姓同名の者があつて番號によつて區別するほかない有樣である。「中村」姓が四十六名あつて其のうち三名の名は「タカシ」でありミドルネームはなく「ジョージ大山」と云ふのが三人「フレッド松本」が三人。田中姓が四十人あり其のうち三人の名はトーマス、松本姓が三十一人、佐藤姓が二十七人、大城姓が二十六人と云つた工合である。

米國海軍東洋語學校卒業式

(米國コロラド州ボルダー發)コロラド大學の海軍東洋語學校卒業式が最近行はれたが思ひ切り日本語が使用された。告別演説は漢語を採り入れた凝つたものだつたし校歌さへ「蛍の光」や「雨が降る降る城ケ島」式でやつてのけた。本部附海軍課のヒンドマーン中佐は頗る能な日本語で卒業生に對し一場の訓辭を與へ又海軍作戰部のザハリヤ大尉も流暢な日本語で卒業生在學中の語學研究の旺盛だつた事を稱揚し「オハヨー、サヨナラ」の初歩から「徒然草」「祇園精舍の鐘の聲」程度の一萬二千語の日本語を修得したと述べ、他日第一線に向ふ諸君は充分日本語を活かす機會に臨まれる事を信ずると結んだ。

太平洋戰に

日系兵士も參加 偉勳で表彰さる

(ワシントン發)米國陸軍遠征部隊に交り海外に於て實戰に參加してゐる日系兵士に關する報告が軍部と轉住局共同の下に作製され米國議會上院に提出されたが其中では次の如く指摘されてゐる。

海外にて實戰に參加してゐる日系兵士は全部米國出征者にして市民權を有し米國軍隊に勤務すべく特に志願せる者のみにて成績は優秀である。彼等の大部分は太平洋戰に參加して居り危險を冒して重要任務に服し數名は勳功を樹て表彰されてゐる。米國軍部は總ての點に於て彼等に白系兵士と同樣なる權利と特典を與へる方針をとつてゐる。

日系人も徵集せよ

(ワシントン發)米國議會上院の軍事委員會は先週「日本人も米國に於ける他の人々同樣に徵集すべきである」と云ふ建言を行つた。既に七千五百名以上の日系人が軍隊に入つてゐるのであるが委員會では次の二項をも進言してゐる。

(一)不忠誠なる日本人はインターンメントキャンプに入れよ。

(二)忠誠にして勞働能力のある日本人は彼等の容れらるる地方で陸海軍當局が軍事上大丈夫と考へる所に於て働かせよ。

が聯合に於て三宅監督氏は一層諸君は勵く各々の新しいチームに於て行く事が出來て二年目のビーツのホーイングも濟まし茲にビクターツクを解散する事になつた[illegible]しとするについては大里、松[illegible]君を始め二世諸君が諸方の都合[illegible]者クレー氏とお大いに働いてくれたのである」と挨拶した。

消息

[illegible]ランドンに居た[illegible]十六日ニューデンヴァー病院の方へ移轉した。

マニトバ州キヌスの[illegible]氏は七月九日自轉車事故で負傷セントボニフエス病院にて加療中。

結婚

ニューデンヴァーの[illegible]桑治氏の長男正登君と[illegible]の静岡縣人芹澤[illegible]三郎氏の二女[illegible]代子孃とは中村壽三、[illegible]氏夫妻の媒酌で七月十七日[illegible]師司式で結婚ナカスプ方面へ新婚旅行に赴いた。ム近藤庄太氏と[illegible]結ユキ子孃とは八月一日スローカンのミセス鈴木宅で小宮山牧師司式の下に結婚。

死亡

▲リルエットの赤塚クマ氏は七月廿四日病死、廿五日葬儀を執行。▲[illegible]洋人病院に入院中だつた岡本市之助氏は七月十九日死去、廿一日[illegible]公會に於て葬儀を執行。

妻 **赤塚クマ** 儀七月二十四日午後七時リルエットに於て病死致しました右謹告致します尚二十五日午後三時より佛式にて告別式同日[illegible]の際は御多忙中態々御會葬下され且つ御花輪弔辭香典等を賜はり御厚情の段誠に有難く紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

一九四三年七月廿六日

夫 赤塚庄吉
男 同 [illegible]
友人代表 河野 [illegible]
リルエット [illegible]

父 **市之助** 儀病氣の爲め[illegible]病院に入院加療中の處七月十九日午[illegible]三時[illegible]死去致しました[illegible]廿一日[illegible]式[illegible]に於て[illegible]遺骸は[illegible]グリーンウッド[illegible]牧師司式で[illegible]に對し[illegible]御禮[illegible]

[illegible] 人友 [illegible]

オタワ政府のミッチェル勞働相が近くインテリアタウンを視察する模樣

交換船近く出帆か

子供たちよ、明日といふ日はきつと來る

森　敏雄作

（京極まりゑ譯）

（上）

子供たちよ。遠い遠い昔に私は日本といふ國に住んで居たんだよ。おまへだちのおぢい樣は私をアメリカに呼ぶ船の切符を買ふため、早くからカリホルニヤ（米）で働いて居た。その頃私の村の人たちの中には、日本を出て外國で働いて居るものなどはなかつたから、お金が出來次第私がおぢいさんの後について行くのだと聞いた時本當におどろいたものだよ。

「アメリカ」と村の人たちは呼んだのだよ。「アメリカは世界の裏ッ側にある所ではありませんか。外國ですよ。言葉もわからず、讀んだり書いたりすることも出來ないのに一体どうするつもりなのですか？」私はたゞ微笑んで夢の中におまへたちのおぢいさんの手紙にあつた桑港を見てゐたのだよ。桑港！　珍らしい、おいしい食べ物のある町。金貨がころがつてる町。異人さんのゐる町。ふしぎな音樂の聞こえる町。高い建物の並んだ町。大きな船のある町。さうしてゐるうちにおぢいさんの手紙が來た。それにはお金が入つてゐて「すぐおいでなさい。ぐずぐずしないで」と書いてあつたのだよ。

さうすると近所隣の人達が家にやつて來て大きな聲を出して、「行つてはいけません。こちらにいらつしやい。日本とアメリカに必ず戰爭がありますよ。太平洋の眞中でつかまつてアメリカにはどうしてもいかれないやうになりますよ」と言つてくれたよ。

でも私の氣持はもうきまつてゐた。お隣の人は遠い外國の異國に行つてゐる移民のお話をし、どんなに淋しく困るやうになるかも知れない、と言つて前になでゝ泣いてくれた。「切符も買ひ、荷物も出來て居るんですもの、どうしても私は行くつもりです」と私は言つた。

それから一ケ月の間といふもの村の人々は私を招待して、お別れのパーテーをしてくれた。それを思ふと行くに行かれぬ心持にはなつたけれども、一旦心をきめたのだもの。いよ／＼出發する日が來ると、村の人たちは汽車まで見送りに來てくれた。みんな元氣よく手を振つてくれたが、その眼はみんな悲しさうだつた。だけど私は悲しくはなかつた。私はたゞ一路に桑港とあなた方のおぢいさんの事ばかりを考へてゐたのだよ。神戸まで來てくれたのは兄さんだつた。さうして船が動き出すと初めて胸をさすやうな悲しみがせまつて來たのだつた。泣けて泣けて仕方がなかつたよ。最初の晩は一つも眠られず、お友達の言葉ばかりが思ひ出せるのだつたよ。「早く歸つておいでなさいよ。待つてゐますよ。私たちを覺えていらつしやいよ。元氣よくね。」

やがて船がひどくゆれ出して、デッキに上る事が出來ず、私は船醉ひで苦しんだ。どんな船だつたかつて？　その頃は隨分大きいお船だと思つたけれども、今は小さかつたものだよ。今頃のお船はその三倍も四倍もあるのだもの。それはもうおばあさんは年寄りさ。は第一世だもの。そしておまへたちは第三世なのだもの。

海はずうつと荒れて氣持のいゝ事は殆どなかつた。同じ部屋にはほかの病人もゐた。御飯も取くところではない。頭を上げる事も出來ない日が續いて、その中に私は［illegible］しい考へも心に浮ぶやうになつたのだよ。なぜアメリカなぞへ行くつもりになつたのかと。戻らうかしら？　船は私の爲めに日本へ引返してくれるかしら？　いゝえ、そんな事はない。お船は決して一人の爲めに歸つてはくれぬ。人が死んでも生れても、どんな嵐が吹いても決して歸りはしない。人の命もこの通りだ。後返りは決してしないのだよ。もうおばあさんは年をとつてゐる。何時かおぢいさんと同じやうに死んで行く時が來るのだよ。ねえ、お前達が、私のをぞを思つてくれると云ふことは？（知つてゐるけれど、私が死に、月日が經つて行くうちに、人の命はどこまでも續いて行くといふ事に、お前達も氣が付くのだよ。何うしておばあさんにそれがわかるかつて？　今朝アオイは道で云十五個なくしたろ？　でがね、手に持たないで手提にしまつて置きなさいと言つたのに、言ふことを聞かないで手に持つてゐたものだから失くして了つたろ？　それが經驗で云ふものよ。おかげで私にはわかるのだよ。私はおぢいさんをなくした。子供をなくし、よた親も遠い昔になくしたのだよ。日本のお友達わ、又くだらない愚痴が出ると……。

私の乘つた船がやう／＼ゴールデンゲートを通りすぎると、待ちに待つてゐた桑港が初めて見えた。ほかの移民の大達といつしよにデッキの上に何時までも立つて誰も合つたものだ。最初に見たのは綴い、高い建物だつた。「さあアメリカだ！」と誰かが叫んだ。さうすると皆がそれに連れて叫びはじめ、何時の間にかデッキの上は待ちに待ちかねてゐる顏で一ぱいになつてしまつた。さうかうしてゐる中に、船が［illegible］で汚れた茶色の町が見えて來て、それから地面から突き出してゐるやうな氣のする家も。私の見た夢と比べてそれは全く違つてゐたのでも何も言へなかつた。私はね町の上にはもつと［illegible］やうな綠の町や美しい家が、そこにもあるものと思つて居たのだもの。失望したわけではなかつたけれども、何かのそばつまうたやうな心持がしてたまらなかつた。それが移民なんだ。私のサンフランシスコなんだと自分に言ひ聞かせるのだつた。

私がどんな音を聞いてゐたつでも？　それはね、［illegible］騷音だつた。美しい音樂だつたのに聞えないおばあさんだ。［illegible］荷物を背負つて船から下りて來るのを見ると、［illegible］

［illegible］しさうに話しかけてくるのにさつぱり私がわからなかつた。［illegible］たのだもの、私には何がなんだかわかりません。

「もう決してそれを着てはいけませんよ」とおつしやつた。

「なぜですか、こんなきれいな着物なのに」と私はたづねたもの。

「外國人の様に見えるからです」とおつしやるのだよ。「アメリカ人の樣な身なりをしなくてはいけません。あなたはもう米國の人ですからね」

［illegible］

道路キャンプ生活の想出

ニューデンバー　坪田若水

一種の希望も空想も瞬時にして一掃され、心の落着く日は一日としてなくトウ／＼一年以上過ぎてしまつた。

昨年三月卅一日夕九十三名からの［illegible］が晩市をおつて道路キャンプへ行つたのであるが、同舍のワイ［illegible］を宣告された羊の樣な思ひであつた。強て平氣を裝ひステーションへ來て見たもの、見る人毎の目のうるみ、さては目頭をそくしてすゝり泣く少女のあるのを見た矢や、さすが氣強く落着きを見せて來た自分達二人の胸に何物か熱いものゝこみ上げて來るのを押へる所さへなかつた。

何時迄續くかあの頃像想だに出來なかつたが、キャンプ生活の其日其日をつまらぬ作ら好きな俳句にして樂しい思ひ出にする積りで出發前夜「ロッキー山に於ける若水雜詠句」として小さなブックをポケットに入れてみた。今日わる事の分らなかつたあの當時の其の日／＼の時代に做つた小さなブックを今出してみるにつけ俳句い種になつてゐる事に自分ながら苦笑せずに居られない。

親と子生きて別れや汽車の窓

便りするペンの運びに散る涙

（四月一日朝クジョン停車場）

五百哩都に吾子の眠る剃

四日から仕事が始まり、まだ皆心の落着きもない六日の晩迫分館の尺八が鳴り出して五十人餘が居た館一パンクハウスも一瞬寂として了つたものだ。尺八の主は光頓サンドンで故人となられた鈴木老人であつたが、僕も尺八が好きだつたので早速老人に指南を乞ふて其後折ある毎に合奏して賑いた。

ロッキー山に追分節の竹嘯ける

あの山中で追分なんか吹奏できるとは夢にも思はなかつたので今思へば最初であつて最後でもある樣な氣がする。

ロッキーの谷靡れ居れど小雪散る

焼けつく樣な暑い日なのに雪が降り出して珍らしくもあつたのでバラチの皮を短冊に作り武田鈴木老人（北星）氏や山本徹山氏にみせた事があるが、事實は事實としていつもおもちや、てな工合に悪人に捨てられて、がつかりしたものだ。其の北星氏も今は故人となられて僅速當時が懐ひ出される。

妻遠し縫ふ針の運びかな

この句を記した日の思ひ出にこんな事もあつた。持參の古バッチも愈破れて了つたので用意の糸と針を出したが醉でやう眼れない。晩市を出る時妻の母親が「由さん、［illegible］の中に［illegible］ミシン糸も買つて入れてあるよ」と云つてくれたのを想ひ出した。さうだ、あれ［illegible］と腦の中から引出して［illegible］

［illegible］

■アドレス變更　通知には必ず元のアドレスを記して下さい

TOWN MEETING of the AIR

The Evacuee Problem -- A Measure Of Our Intentions Regarding Race

The following article is the text of a prepared address delivered by Carey McWilliams, noted authority on American minority problems and former California state director of immigration and housing, on the Blue Network's Town Meeting of the Air in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mr. McWilliams is the author of two books on migratory labor, "Factories in the Field" and "Ill Fares the Land". His book on America's minority race groups, "Brothers Under the Skin," was published in April, 1943, by Little, Brown and Co.

"Should all Japanese continue to be excluded from the west coast coast for the duration of the war?"

My answer to this question is "No," with however, some important qualifications. For example, there are about 2,000 Japanese who were taken into custody immediately after Pearl Harbor and who are now held in detention camps. Each of these individuals is being held for good cause after full investigation and an impartial hearing. There are also several thousand evacuees in relocation centres who have expressed a desire for repatriation or have indicated a disinclination to renounce all allegiance to Japan. Obviously neither of these groups should be released from a relocation centre without a searching and vigorous investigation.

A MILITARY QUESTION

Whether any of those released should be permitted to return to the west coast is primarily a military question since the area has been declared a theatre of war. There are special hazards in a theatre of war which it would be folly to minimize. Only the military can appraise these hazards since they alone possess the requisite information. Since it is their responsibility, they should make the decision.

If and when the military authorities relax the ban (as they have already done in the case of furloughed soldiers), then evacuees should be permitted to return if they so desire.

As a citizen, I hope that the ban can be relaxed before the war is over and for the following reasons:

BASIS FOR DEPORTATION

The present agitation against the return of any evacuees is being conducted with primary regard to non-military considerations. No attempt is made to disguise the fact that this agitation has for its real purpose the permanent exclusion of all Japanese from the west coast. Its avowed purposes include such objectives as stripping the American-born Japanese of their American citizenship; establishing rigid economic barriers against them, and laying the foundation for their eventual deportation.

If this emerging pattern is permitted to take form now, it is likely to result in the indefinite postponement of the restoration of full citizenship even to those who have never been suspected of disloyalty. Since this was not our intention, in ordering mass evacuation, we should either promptly restore full citizenship rights or give an immediate guarantee of such restoration the moment the military emergency terminates.

We cannot ignore the fact that the current agitation is being largely predicated, as in the past, upon dangerously irrelevant so-called racial considerations unsupported by a shred of scientific evidence. To make a race issue of this problem is to do precisely what Tojo is trying to do. How we handle the evacuee problem is, therefore, one measure of our intention to apply the Four Freedoms to all people, regardless of color.

As a nation we stand firmly committed to the great ideal that distinctions based upon race, color or creed have no place in American life in peace or war. If we permit the concept of citizenship to be broken at one point, for one group, we are undermining the very structure of American citizenship. We have never tolerated the notion that there could be different levels of citizenship, with rights withheld from some citizens which were freely granted to others.

To suggest that race can be a test of loyalty is as insulting to these (Nisei) soldiers, and to their families as it is to some 16,000,000 other Americans whose skins happen to be black, yellow or brown. Such a suggestion is utterly at variance with America's magnificent opportunity for world leadership in an unprecedented crises in human affairs. As the President has reminded us, "Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

—PACIFIC CITIZEN.

Notes on Nisei in

PHILADELPHIA

By KENNY MURASE

Philadelphia is not an extraordinary city by any means—it is big and ugly and unclean, like most cities, but the people are good and, like most people, Philadelphia is a city where two Nisei girls are employed by the Office of Civilian Defense in its day-care nursery program, supervising children whose fathers are war workers and working in one of the largest aircraft manufacturing plants in the East. Philadelphia is a city where Nisei are guests of a party given by a Chinese young peoples group, where the director of the Chinese Christian Centre offers clubroom space for Nisei students to meet in, and where a Nisei girl is a leader of a Chinese girls' club and [illegible] adored by all its members.

It is a city where a prominent community leader invites all the Japanese families and students of the city to his country estate to spend week-ends, where Nisei can go to an endless number of picnics, parties and social gatherings sponsored by youth and church groups where numerous institutes and conferences have been held with other representatives of religious, racial, labor and political groups. It is a city where such stories as these may be told: a Nisei student and her elderly aunt were on the street car when a tipsy old woman began screeching, "There's a couple of Japs. They don't belong here—get them off!" The conductor turned around and sharply retorted, "Let's have none of that stuff here or else you get off. Don't you know this is a democracy, and we don't stand for none of that stuff here, or else you get off yourself!"

Then there's the one about a bunch of boys who [illegible] and walked into a corner newsstand, whistled at a Nisei girl who had and the proprietor lashed out at them saying, "Cut it out you guys—all your old men and old women came from Italy, and we're fighting Italy too you know—don't forget you're in America."

These are stories that never make the headlines because they are happening every day, and by no means does Philadelphia have a monopoly on such happenings—they are happening everywhere.

From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

Speaking of Church

By M. [illegible]

New Denver, B. C.

Do you go to church at all? Perhaps the last time you were in one was when you left Sunday school or if you are married, probably the time you took the vows at the altar. If you do, have you ever asked yourself, why? What a ridiculous question to ask, you are apt to remark. Going to church has become a routine in our lives and we take the custom for granted, just like fundamental education. We don't ever stop to probe the whys and wherefores. If I were to say, why do people have to earn a living, I couldn't have asked a more futile question.

And yet we meet up with the younger Nisei just passing out of adolescence who genuinely inquire with a sneer, "What do you go to church for?" What would you answer to them? Would you truthfully admit that you attend the churches because certain parties stimulate your business or mental interests? If you were to imply that religion was the mainstay, the younger generation is going to scoff at you anyway. Be honest with yourself. Just what is it that draws you to church? The pastor, the congregation, your friends or is it the soloist and the choir? Which?

Recently I heard a guest speaker accuse all churches of being "stuffy". After all religious groups play a substantial part in communities and since they have to compete with numerous other organizations, why not do away with stiff conventions. Annual reports show that the church attendance have fallen considerably. It is only natural that people are subject to turn to programs more satisfying and entertaining. Not that we go to Sunday services with the intention of enjoying ourselves, but unless some changes are made, the public is going to get disinterested. If we could enter a church with some assurance of relaxation, the pews would be filled to capacity and there would be less need for the pastor and the faithful congregation to resort to methods of drawing the indifferent public to their door.

Can you imagine yourself, face to face with the preacher, telling him, "I didn't like your sermon, it was too dry," instead of the customary, "Your sermon was very inspiring," . . . when you and the rest just about dozed off into boredom. It is a known fact that socialites join the church to get in with the right crowd, for good appearance is considered an essential asset to most ambitious families. Times have changed since the pioneer days when the people were really conscientious about religion. Today churches are too commercial, the public ponders with much consideration as to which denomination they prefer, according to their family background and influential friends. The actual worship holds a minor interest of the congregations, the church itself is an open house where people meet for social contact, an ideal place where youth of either sex can convene without worrying their parents. The mere mention of religion frightens youth from the door. Surely there must be a better approach to attract the [illegible] Some of the boys stay away from such gatherings because they hate to be seen by their associates.

The Salvation Army has been a refuge [illegible] human [illegible] of the church. Strangers in the [illegible] for a church in search of [illegible] as much as they hate **to admit it. Where else can they go on Sundays if you want to keep off the streets? Music has been and** still is a source of bringing people to church. And yet in this age why is it that certain denominations ban dancing when it is done moderately in a proper hall. It is a pleasant pastime. It is said that a very conservative Methodist cross-examined her minister, "Are we Methodists forbidden to dance?" "Madam," was the sharp decisive reply, "Some can and some can't."

Today the service men and women, [illegible] the church could be taken out of the cellar? You can't expect the congregation to return in mass, week after week to worship unless something [illegible] is going to keep their interest intact. Most of us are [illegible] the Bible [illegible] year [illegible] end and an [illegible] of [illegible] What with the drastic changes of time, the church should [illegible] to a current informal living, to revive a movement more suited to our mode of living. And when such a day comes the people will go back to the church.

Across CANADA

We Have Certain Obligations

VERNON. — **During** my school days, I had to move my residence on eighteen different occasions and received much good-natured bantering from my school mates. At the time of my marriage, my elder brother remarked to my wife teasingly, "This man is easily moved." Evacuation seems to have borne him out, for with trunks, koris, clothes bags, wife and children, I moved three times before finally settling here four miles from Vernon.

Being hired by a farmer was all right except that I did not know much about the work. I could not very well answer "No," to all his questions concerning my farming experience — which was nil — but it was not a spirited "Yes" I gave.

Instead of learning, farming is a matter of getting used to it, and today I might say that I am first class farm-hand. Working with me are former tailors, carpenters, gardeners and fishermen — fifteen in all. Here on the farm, we are all modest of our ability in our former lines of work.

Today was pay day. Into my blistered hand I received my pay. For the first time since I was born it was money earned by the sweat of the brow. The thankfulness of my wife could be understood. However, it was the lowest of the low wages I ever received. It was a wage that anyone could have earned, a little better than the rate paid to the women.

But it cannot be helped. Sunday is a holiday and when it rains, we are forced to sit in our chairs for five days at a time. No work means starvation for the family — and there would be no pity from God if I let my children starve. After conferring with my wife, we decided that both of us would work when it was available. Only in this way we would have no fear from want and we are thankful.

We cannot always work and work, and at times we would like ice cream or tobacco. Taking two dollars and setting out for town one day, I was mistaken for an unemployed and asked, "You come and work for me?" "How much would you pay?" I asked and the farmer stated, "Forty cents per hour with work the year round."

It was much better than my present rate and my wife would no longer have to work, I thought. But, although the wage is less, I have a wonderful employer and decided this is where we must stick it out for we have certain obligations to him. Returning home and telling my wife about this, she agreed, saying, "Even if we must suffer a little, we must not forget our obligations."

—MINATOGAWA

A Rattlesnake With 11 Rattles

Last May when we were still in Vancouver, a rumor passed among the Japanese people that at Greenwood, when the rattlesnakes went on the rampage, no house was safe, and already one evacuee from Steveston had died from the deadly bite of the rattlesnake. There was much worry and apprehension on part of evacuees destined for Greenwood.

Leaving with the advance workers as an electrician, I reached Greenwood on May 23 and immediately inquired about the rattlesnakes and prepared to send a wire of reassurance to the folks in Vancouver. On reading my telegram, the telegraph operator smilingly commented:

"If you write something like that, everyone will laugh at your ignorance of these parts. In the 30 years that I have been here, I have never seen a rattlesnake. I admit," he added, that there are rattlesnakes 50 miles north and south of here."

Living in Greenwood now for a year, I have yet to hear of a evacuee stating that he has seen a rattlesnake in Greenwood.

A few days ago in the wheat field of the Milway Farm, we found a rattlesnake that was three feet in length and six inch in girth. Eleven rattles were found on this one. Bottled in alcohol by the provincial police officer, the rattler was put on exhibition in the local shoe repair shop in Greenwood.

The poisonous fangs of the rattlesnake can be seen protruding downward from the upper jaws. A thick body proportionately short, tapers suddenly five inches from the end; and the general appearance of the snake is decidedly unhealthy.

The rattle has two ring-like constrictions, so that it resembles three hollow bulbs, gradually diminishing in size and each one opening into its neighbour; the largest is also open at its free end where the tail enters. Newly-born snakes have no rattle, but the rattle is said to be audible at a distance of twenty yards.

The color of the snake is light brown to light green and lengthwise run silver lines, which caught by the sun, reflect brilliantly and look beautiful—from a distance.

—YOSHIDA

POSITIONS

● Mrs. Francis [illegible] Picanins, 403 Clarke Ave., Westmount, MONTREAL, P.Q., wishes to employ a general maid. The salary to commence will be $45 a month and after three months' satisfactory work, $50 or $55. If there is any over-time, she will be paid 30c per hour.

There are two rooms and one bathroom for the employee's use. There are three children in the family, their ages being fourteen, thirteen, and twelve.

All heavy work is done by a casual charwoman.

● Mrs. Luther Holton, EDGECLIFFE, R.R. No. 2, FREEMAN, Ontario (near Hamilton), wishes to employ a cook and a house parlormaid. There is one 17-year old child in the family who is attending boarding school. There is a sitting room, bedrooms and a bathroom for the employees. The salary to commence will be $45 to $55 and after six months will be raised to $50 or $60.

Nisei in Toronto Have Varied Jobs -- Skilled and Unskilled

(Continued from P. 1)

dina, probably along Queen Street, doesn't help very much—even if you realize the backside of any city is rarely its best side. But unhappily, the touch of Cordova & Main seems to permeate even the best shopping **districts**, and the smoke of industry **has** combined with time and weather **to give** much of the city a faded **shabby** look. In **Montreal** that faded **look** suggests a **historical** dignity. In Toronto it is just **shabby**. Nor are the rows of typed dull red-brick houses refreshing, for the narrow lawns and ancient trees serve only to soften, not to beautify, the harshness of of the city. Of scenic effects, so familiar to the native British Columbia, there are none, save for the lake which might well make one homesick.

But as evacuees who have lived in the Kootenays are apt to remark, "You can't live on scenery." And if Toronto has failing in this respect, it certainly makes up for them in other directions.

Chief of these, unquestionably, is employment. The importance of that factor may be judged by the fact that this city and its outskirts now have more evacuees hard at work than any other single eastern centre. Of all the places we visited, Toronto impressed us most with the hustle of its wartime pace. Even its modern streetcars conform. Boom city of all boom cities, the lists of its help-wanted ads out-distance all others. And in no other city does there seem to be an equal demand by so many diversified industries for labor of all kinds, skilled semi-skilled, unskilled, white collar and heavy lifting, male and female, young and old.

VARIED JOBS

The result is that in no other city is there a comparable number of energetic and less energetic Nisei working at such a varied list of jobs. The records are not complete, but numbered among them are machine shop hands, lathe operators, cooks, dishwashers, garage mechanics, cleaners, dyers, bicycle repairmen, steel-foundry workers, radio servicemen, photographers, chemical workers, tool makers, shoe factory men, printers, sawmill hands, watchmakers, domestics, electroplaters, electrical instrument makers, gardeners, shipping clerks, stockroom clerks, plastic machine operators, truck drivers, truck gardeners, assembly line workers, bell-hops and business men —some deadly routine, some heavy lifting, some highly skilled.

This is not to suggest for one moment that the way has been easy, or that many evacuees simply walked into good jobs without difficulty. On the contrary, while we heard of numbers of lucky breaks, we also met and heard of case after case where a Nisei arriving finally in the big city via the tortuous trail of road camp, bush camp and farm, had tramped the freezingly-cold streets for days and weeks, following up every possible lead with dogged determination, meeting polite and impolite rebuff, before getting a chance to prove what he could do. In many cases just to sustain themselves they started at menial jobs at very low wages—but in a brief six or eight months they have climbed high and wide and hope to keep climbing.

One young man we met tripled his wages in a year, and now is forman of a small crew. Two other have been assured of jobs after the war "no matter what happens." Another moved up from office boy to technition.

These are the young men with goods to deliver, who are thinking in concrete and realistic terms of becoming genuinely a part of Canadian society. And it is a logical assumption—already borne out by the facts—that they will accomplish this not simply as single individuals, but with life partners. Girls, again take note that the complaint in Toronto is the lack of enough satisfactory feminine companionship.

* * *

There is, incidentally, rather a strong school of thought which believes that two can live as cheaply as one. While wages are good, judging from previous experience and comparisons, few earning less than an hourly rate of 50 cents, wartime living costs are high. Especially is is this true if meals are eaten in cafes, as is the case with a majority of the young men. Housing again is a familiar problem, although apparently not so acute as in some of the smaller cities to the south. Single men, too, pay such substantial sums to the government, we heard, that some believe a tax exemption might more than pay its own way, especially if it is good company and can cook!

* * *

It is recognized by most, though not always admitted by the less well-disciplined young men, that there are two definite and related dangers. These are simply too great a concentration, first in regard to living quarters, second in regard to occupations.

Either, or both, may call into being in the mind of the native Torontoite group attitudes toward the Nisei similar to those which today have already labelled Elizabeth Street as the unsavoury, unkown Chinatown, or every Jew on Spadina Avenue as the tight-fisted oily clothing dealer.

AVOID GROUP PREJUDICE

The fact is that right now to most of the people he meets, George Tanaka is a pleasant, capable individual, who came out from British Columbia, lives on Bedford Road, north of Bloor, works as a mechanic on Gerrard Street, and goes to church on Sundays. He must not be allowed to become in the eyes of the average Torontoite, "Another of those goggle-eyed, buck-toothed Jap tailors from University Avenue and Dundas."

Whether he does or not is very much up to himself. But it is evid[ent] from an examination of a list of addresses and a street-map that the "congregating-together" has not been as successfully avoided as it has in some centres. In part this may be due to the larger numbers, in part to discrimination practised by landlords in better class residential districts. Low rentals, convenient locations, and the human instinct to stay close to friends have also been importantfactors in reviving a ghost of Powell Street in one section of the city. Perhaps an undue fuss has been raised—as one might think, when walking through the district—but the experience of the past necessarily should make the Nisei cautious and carefull.

The criticism is heard too, not without cause, that placement policy is likely to err in dispatching too many evacuees to one end the same place of employment. We heard it said that a Nisei, by scouting around, might open up a place and sell himself to hiss employer and fellow employees. Then, suddenly, several other Nisei might turn up to work in the same place,—sometimes—on—edge—lest too many others would be attracted or sent to the same place, thus causing the other workers to become worried.

For security present and in the future, dispersal can and must be occupational and geographical—a fact which sadly enough seems to have escaped entirely from the growing number of evacuees laying all their eggs in one basket in the forests and sawmills of interior British Columbia.

Although we spent several days in the metropolis, most of it was spent [in] seeing people. We managed to find time for the Casino, browse through the magnificent public library, shop in Eaton's Annex, taste Toronto beer, and stroll through the University. But musical shows, plays, theatres, boat trips, lectures, political meetings, golf, promenade symphonies, night clubs, name bands, amusement parks, Nisei birthday party, and International Association baseball went by unheeded. They're all reserved for a future longer, if not permanent, stay.

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△仕事シャツ、ブルー一弗卅五仙、カリブー、ブランド、
カーキー一弗七十仙△仕事ズボン、ブルー一弗七十五
仙、カリブー、ブランド、カーキー（サイズ三十、三十二）
二弗廿五仙、ブラック二弗六十五仙△子供夏シャツ、ズボン下
（コンビネーション）五十九仙●
（以上は送料不要）●塩鮭百斤十五弗十仙
ニシン廿五斤箱三弗七十五仙、五十斤箱五弗九十五仙●
（以上は晩市渡値段）●日本薬ドリンク七十五仙
スリーフラワー、バニシング、コールドクリーム四十五仙
晩市パウエル街三六九 前川商店

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
369 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C.
(Operated by the Custodian under control of P. S. Ross & Sons)

URGE SPECIALIZED CROPS FOR ALBERTA

LETHBRIDGE.—In the last week's "Farmers Own Page", Saturday feature of the Lethbridge Herald, Southern **Alberta farmers are urged to study** specialized crops and technique of growing and processing them. "It's going to be important to our future development," prophesized the article.

In making this forcast, the article **pointed out that at the present time**, some45,000 acres are planted in specialized crops, practically all on irrigated lands. "Twenty years ago there were none of these crops, and most of those 45,000 acres were in wheat." The specialized crops include sugar beets, canning crops, canning seed crops, mustard, sunflowers, rape for seed and the like.

S. HIGUCHI HEADS TURIN Y.P.S.

TURIN, Alta.—The Turin Japanese Young People's Association was organized following a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Niwatsukino last month.

Following the adoption of the constitution, the election and appointment of executives took place. The results were as follows:

Shizeo Higuchi, president; Harashi Tanaka, vice-president; Mitsuo Araki, Hiroshi Tabata, treasurers; Hiroshi Nishikawa, Kenichi Hisaka, secretaries; T. Shizuki Sameshima, Shuji Araki, auditors; Haruchi Tanaka, ... Mateo Matsumura, ...

Teruo Hayashi, Eiichi Matsumura, ...; Masao Matsumura, Hisaki Nishikawa, Josie Maeda, ... advisors.

The Association gratefully acknowledges the donation of ten dol-

Round the Towns...

Sandon Notes

SANDON.—The Sandon Japanese Committee expresses deep appreciation to the Slocan Centre Hakkokai who made available recently to the people here, fresh vegetables at a very low price.

Mrs. Wakako Hikichi of the Sandon Haiku Kai last Thursday.

Appreciation is also extended by the people for their sympathy and kindness.

Mr. I. Sugiman travelled to Kaslo this week to show the Japanese pictures there.

Men All At Work

GREENWOOD.— **All able-bodied men inthis housing centre are now farms and as section crews in districts close to Greenwood.**

The detailed list of workers, excluding Commission workers, has men working at 43 men working at the Midway Sawmill, 8 at Midway farms, 18 on the C. P. R. section crew, 2 in the mines, 10 working in stores, 3 houseworking and 2 employed in the town as plumber and restaurant cook.

In addition to the Vernon orchards have gone 8 Nisei and to Althabask, Alberta Cannery, 4 men

Tashme Engagemet

TASHME.—Formre Port Alice, New Westminster and Vancouver folk share in the interest over the anouncement of the engagement July 24th of Miss Myea Okamura and Mr. Wataru Walter Inouye, both of Tashme. Miss Okamura is the second daughter of Mrs. Misao Okamura, and is a member of the welfare staff of the B. C. S. C. here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Takahashi and Mr. and Mrs. M. Sakamoto are the baishakunins. The wedding is expected to take place in the near future.

MR. ZENICHI KINOSHITA NOW SLOCAN CITY AGENT

● Mr. Zenichi Kinoshita, The New Canadian agent for Popoff will also act as the agent for Slocan City. Assisting Mr. Kinoshita with delivery and collection is Yoshio Togawa.

Slocan Wedding

SLOCAN CITY.—At a ... ceremony performed here ... August 1st home of Mrs. K. S... Yuki, eldest daughter of Mr. ... Mrs. Chuzo Tsushima of Le... Creek, was united in marriage to ... Harry Shota Kondo of Kaslo. ... Takashi Komiyama read the wedd... service.

The bride is employed at the Sec... urity Commision office in Le... Creek, and the groom is a mem... of the staff of The New Cana... Both were particularly well-known ... Alexander Japanese Language Sc... and Young People's activities in Van... couver.

Destination East

Visiting in the Kootenay towns ... a brief interval befor leaving to ac... cept a position in Montreal is ... Yoshio Ono, formerly of Cumberla... and lately of Tashme. Mr. O... Montreal address will be c-o ... Sherbrooke E., Montreal.

Former welfare worker and direc... of the Kootenay Lake public sch... at Kaslo for the past several mont... Roy Shinobu, only son of Mr. and M... S. Shinobu left Friday for Toron... producer and Slocan playboy, ... ful Hugo Yamamoto left Slocan C... Wednesday for Bradford, Ontario.

Carey Team Loses Close Game To St. Pierre Boys

CAREY, Manitoba.—With quite ... crowd gathered around the park, ... Nisei of this district met the S... Pierre team on July 18th for a ... "World Series" of their own.

With much improvement from la... year when the Nisei were wh... washed to the tune of 13 - 0, ... settlers fought a close game, ... on thelosing end of 11 - 10.

Pitcher Lefty Nagasaka held ... St. Pierres hitless till the ... when 7 runs were chalked up in ... succession by the winners. The N... runs began to come in on the 2nd ... ning when timley singles brough... 9 runs. Nagasaka was relieved in ... 4th by the Dick Mitsunaga.

Stars for the Nisei were ... Inouye, ex-Hompa Star, 2 - 3; ... Mitsunaga, ex-Mission Showa, 3 ...

EASTERN POSITIONS

● Mr. P. B. Bouget, The Singer SO, P. Q., wishes to employ a cook. The salary will be $40 per month. There will be very little cleaning to ... tion of her own. She will have libdo and no washing with the exceperal time off. Mr. Bouget prefers to have a cook aged 40 to 50 years.

Thurso is comparatively near Ottawa and Montreal, and arrangments will be made whereby the cook can visit those cities every third week-end, if she wishes to do so. There are two adults in the family and two children who attend boarding school.

This position is highly recommended by Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

● The Neepawa General Hospital, NEEPAWA, Manitoba, wishes to employ a Japanese couple—**the man to act as janitor and keep** the place in condition generally. His wife — to take charge of the laundry department, with some knowledge of that particular line of work. The janitor would be paid $70 per month and his wife $35 per month with maintenance.

Two maids are also required, one to work in the laundry with the ... wife and the other to work in the wards to help the nurses. The laundry maid and the ward aide will receive $35 ... month with maintenance.

● Mr. F. A. Nangeckell, 345 Stanley St., MONTREAL, wishes to employ two domestics. The salary will be $50 each per ... and if they are exceptionally ... Mr. Nangeckell says ... not be the limit. There are two excellent rooms in the house for ... help. At the present time, two Japanese cooks are employed in the house and it is well recommended by Mr. Trueman.

STUDENT HOMES...

Alma College, St. Thomas

● The Alma College ... Thomas, Ont., wishes ... four girls as students ... $30 per month. They ... like to employ ... who would ... study, but who would ... a month. In addition ... needed, who would ... taking charge of ... der a dietitian ... be able ... cooking. Her ... per month.

Persons interested apply to ... C. V. Booth, 340 Homer, Van...